

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2579

JAPANESE SAID TO HAVE CROSSED YALU AND OCCUPIED STRONG POSITIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SEOUL, April 8.—It is reported that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu and established strong positions at several important points.

YALU, FREE TO JAPANESE.

TOKIO, April 8.—Japanese supply steamers are safely entering the Yalu river and landing cargoes on the Korean shore.

JAPANESE SQUADRON SIGHTED.

PORT ARTHUR, April 8.—The Japanese squadron has been sighted. Easter services have begun.

CONSOLATION FOR STARCK.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Admiral Starck has been decorated for his gallant defence of Port Arthur at the first attack.

Rear Admiral Starck was recalled from Port Arthur immediately after the first attack upon that place by the Japanese fleet. Admiral Makarov succeeded him and there have been much more activity in the Russian fleet at Port Arthur since that time than there was while Starck had command. Japanese newspapers charged Starck with incompetence and cowardice in not sending his fleet out at the time of the first attack.

VLADIVOSTOK GOING HUNGRY.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 8.—The Easter outlook is poor. There is scarcity of food and a petroleum famine.

EPIDEMIC FEARED IN HARBIN.

HARBIN, April 8.—An epidemic is feared in this city because of bad water.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Japan, April 7.—The Japanese army has occupied the city of Wiju, on the south side of the Yalu, without opposition. The Russians have practically evacuated Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 7.—The Russians claim to have raised and armed three of the vessels sunk by the Japanese at Port Arthur.

SEOUL, April 6.—The first Japanese army, 35,000 strong, is moving on Wiju by three routes. Ping Yang has become its base of supplies. The Japanese troops are suffering from frostbites.

ALLEGED JAPANESE PLANS.

SEOUL, April 6.—Rumors are persistent at this capital that the Japanese are going to land on the Liaotung peninsula, near Newchwang.

HANGING TONG HAKS.

SEOUL, April 6.—The Tong Haks have overrun southern Korea. Forty-five have been hanged at Chong-ju.

OBJECTS TO PRIZE COURT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Russia, through France, has appealed from the Japanese decision declaring a number of captured merchantmen to be prizes.

BORIS TO THE FRONT.

PORT ARTHUR, April 6.—The Grand Duke Boris has gone to join the field forces.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, April 5.—Fugitives who left Vladivostok when hostilities began are returning to the city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 5.—General Pfug reports that there are no Japanese troops in Manchuria. The entire Japanese force is believed to be concentrated on the Korean border, where it is preparing for a general advance later in the season.

SEOUL, April 7.—Forty transports have been seen off Haiju. They are believed to be carrying a second army destined for Yongampho, the nearest port to the sea at the mouth of the Yalu river.

RUSSIANS GETTING RESTIVE.

PORT ARTHUR, April 7.—Arrivals from Liaoyang report that the Russian troops there are impatient to attack the Japanese.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE FLEET.

SEOUL, April 7.—The Japanese fleet has been divided into seven squadrons. Four are watching Port Arthur, a fifth is patrolling the Korean coast, and the others are cruising between Vladivostok and northern Japan.

WOUNDED FROM PORT ARTHUR.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 7.—Russian wounded are arriving from Port Arthur.

ATTACKS ON RAILROAD.

MUKDEN, April 7.—Three guards were wounded and ten bandits killed in a skirmish near the railroad yesterday.

FIVE JAPANESE KILLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—In a skirmish near Wiju, five Japanese were killed.

RUSSIAN VILLAGE BURNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—The Japanese have burned a Russian village near Yongamho.

BACK FROM NEWCHWANG.

SHAN HAI, April 7.—The gunboat Helena has arrived from Newchwang with Americans on board.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEWCHWANG, April 6.—General Kuropatkin reviewed the troops stationed here today. An attack by Japanese forces is anticipated.

BOTH HOUSES MAKE GOOD DAY'S SHOWING

Senate Conservative About Repeal Measures.

Kumala Proves Important For Mischief In House—Loan Bill Question.

The House passed the Salary bill on second reading, the Republican majority whipping the members into line, after the money had been spent in dallying with various items. Kumala held the floor during the morning and got pretty much what he wanted, although he was severely sat upon several times by the Republican members. At noon there was a caucus of the Republicans and it was decided to pass the salary bill just as it came from the Governor, amendments to be made on third reading if any are thought necessary. Following out the plan as decided upon, the majority passed every item as recommended by the Governor, putting back the reduced salaries even to full amount.

It is believed by Senators discussing the question that, if deemed necessary, the loan appropriation bill may be amended to suit existing conditions without danger to its general validity. There doubt on this point has been mooted as with regard to the approval of the loan by the President and Congress, but it is claimed that such approval only went so far as to indicate the general purposes and limit the amount of the loan.

The bills suggested for amendment are those providing for "county" buildings in different places, when there are no counties but yet a necessity for the buildings as courthouses and jails. A question is also put forward as to the expediency of spending \$150,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor without an

adequate cause.

Good progress without undue haste, but on the contrary, with marked conservatism, was made by the Senate yesterday. The principal measure given to its initiative in the apportioning of work by the Governor's message—the current expenses appropriation bill—was formally placed in the hands of the finance committee that already, having been appointed a day in advance of other committees, had performed a considerable part of the investigation of its items.

Precation was exercised against the railroading through of repeal measures, the action taken being to refer them to the Judiciary committee for looking into their legal bearings. Mr. Dickey was for summarily killing the bill to repeat the loan appropriation bill. From the remarks of Senators after the Senate adjourned, there is little doubt that the bill will be rejected. Governor Carter, who was spoken to on the matter, said Mr. Achille made a mistake in introducing the bill.

THE EXPENSE BILL.

The House \$10,000 expense bill passed second reading after an amendment by Andrade, making it for the special session.

(Continued on page 5.)

MRS. BOTKIN CONVICTED, GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Mrs. Botkin has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

After a trial lasting twenty-two days Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was convicted, Dec. 30, 1898, of murder in the first degree for having deliberately poisoned Mrs. John B. Dunning, of Dover, Del. It was proven that Mrs. Botkin sent her victim a box of poisoned candy through the mails. This candy contained arsenic and Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Lelia Deane, also of Delaware, who ate of it, died from the effects. Mrs. Botkin, although having a husband, was infatuated with the husband of Mrs. Dunning and this prompted her to commit the crime. Mrs. Botkin's connection with the crime was detected by means of an anonymous letter.

Following her conviction Mrs. Botkin immediately took steps to secure a new trial and vigorously fought an action her husband brought for divorce. She was placed in prison but in some way was allowed to furnish her cell in a luxurious manner and her six years imprisonment is said to have marred her beauty but little. Her second trial brought the same result as the first.

Three years ago Mrs. Botkin's only sister went insane as a result of her sister's crime.

KALUA'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—President Roosevelt today removed Judge K. A. Hart, late judge of Maui. His successor is not yet chosen but will be nominated soon.

WAR SQUADRON IS COMING TO VISIT HONOLULU

REAR ADMIRAL GLASS'S FLEET ORDERED TO CRUISE TO THIS PORT—A FINE ARRAY OF FIGHTING CRAFT INCLUDING A SEA-GOING MONITOR.



REAR ADMIRAL HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral Glass, has been ordered to cruise to Honolulu.

This is the squadron which was ordered here just before the Panama trouble broke out. The plan of the Navy Department, as previously hinted at in the dispatches, probably was to unite the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons here for winter maneuvers. The Pacific squadron had to be hurried to the Isthmus and the Asiatic squadron, which came, returned to the Philippines after a fortnight's stay because of the imminence of the Japanese war. It is quite possible that, if the affairs of the Pacific are peaceful next winter, that joint maneuvers will be held according to the former program.

The Pacific squadron of the navy is made up of the following vessels:

Armored cruiser New York, Captain John J. Hunker.
Coast service monitor Wyoming, Commander V. L. Cottman.
Protected cruiser Boston, Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl.
Gunboat Bennington, Commander Kossuth Niles.
Gunboat Concord, Commander Charles P. Perkins.
Protected cruiser Marblehead, Commander Thomas S. Phelps.
Gunboat Petrel, Lieut.-Commander Benjamin Tappin.
Destroyers Preble and Paul Jones.
Colliers Nero and Saturn.

On March 19 the Army and Navy Journal stated that the New York, Bennington, Boston and Concord were at Callao, South America, and those vessels would likely come to Honolulu direct instead of first visiting San Francisco. The Marblehead, Petrel, Preble and Paul Jones were at Panama with the monitor Wyoming, and the two colliers were at Mare Island.

SPECIAL SESSION OPENED

Home Rulers Are In Control of House.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first day of the special session of the legislature was almost without incident, aside from the expected Home Rule manipulation of the House. In the Senate a new organization was completed while in the House Speaker Beckley declared that the old officers would hold over, and Solomon Meheula lost his old job only through absence.

The Senate passed the current expense bill on first reading and the House did the same for the salary bill. The bills in both Houses will go to committees on second reading today. In the Senate there is some disposition to pass the bills as recommended by the Governor, but there is also opposition to this. Some of the House members also favor this plan, but on the other hand members of both Houses expect to reduce the appropriations still further. In the Senate also a number of repealing bills passed first reading.

In the House today there may be some trouble over the attempt to reduce the salaries of officials. Members of both Houses who were loud in their economy talk before the Governor had called the special session changed their ideas regarding consolidation of legislative offices when once in power and in both houses a full set of officials is doing business. The salaries were cut in the Senate but when the attempt is made to do likewise in the House some opposition will be encountered from the friends of the Home Rule officials.

THE HOUSE

Representative Jaeger was the only member absent when the House was called to order shortly after ten o'clock. Speaker Beckley was in the chair, and the Home Rulers did not relinquish their control from the opening of the session. Unashamed, Kumalae was in his chair, but Meheula had the grace to remain away; the ex-Republican member's presence being necessary to continue the Home Rule control in the House.

Speaker Beckley gave the Republicans no opportunity to put into effect any plans which they may have formed regarding the organization. The Speaker coolly announced that the old rules governed, and that the special session was but a continuation of the one which had been adjourned sine die, and no Republican had the nerve to say him nay. Consequently the old organization was maintained intact with the exception of Meheula, whose place as clerk was filled by the election of John Wise, the Home Rule nominee.

Chaplain Manase said prayer, and Stenographer Thielem then called the roll. The Speaker suggested a notification to the Governor of the House's readiness to proceed and this being put into effect by motion of Kellinol, Knudsen and Lewis were appointed as a committee to carry the message.

THE MESSAGE

Upon their return they were accompanied by the Governor's message which was read by Interpreter W. J. Coelho. A second communication from the Senate informed the House that that body had been duly organized for business.

Upon the suggestion of the Speaker, Thielem then called the roll of officers, Meheula—clerk; Jesse Makainai, his assistant, and the messenger all being absent.

BECKLEY'S RULING

"According to the rules of the House," announced Speaker Beckley, "there is no session which provides for its reorganization in special session. This is not a new session, but simply called by the Governor to meet today, under the old rules of the old House. The old rules set the meeting hour at ten o'clock and this is but a continuation of the session which adjourned in July, 1903. As the Governor says in his message re-trenchment is absolutely necessary, and it will be advisable for this house to begin by cutting expenses and curtailing the number of officers. The House may decide upon a complete reorganization, in which case the rules must be amended. I am prepared to continue under the old rules, and I am here to transact business and to forward legislation in every way possible. We should endeavor to have as short a session at the least expense possible. I wish to notify the House also that the clerk and messenger of the House are both absent; whether they intend to remain away or not I have no knowledge."

"The House now stands organized as it did at the day of the adjournment of the regular and extra session of 1903, and we will proceed to business under the rules of the House then in force."

FUN BEGINS

Kupihia moved to vote upon the clerk, there being a vacancy in the office, but the Speaker ruled that a pre-

vious motion for consideration was necessary. Kellinol moved to have the office of clerk and stenographer combined. The Speaker inquired if the absence of the clerk made the office vacant, but there was no response.

Fernandez moved to dispense with the services of a stenographer and Knudsen seconded Kellinol's resolution, which was then declared out of order under Rule 8, fixing certain officers of the House.

THIELEM RESIGNS

Stenographer Thielem thereupon tendered his resignation. Pali said all the motions were out of order until the House had learned whether the clerk intended to take his seat. He moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate and find out why the clerk was absent. The chair ruled that the action of the House had vacated the position.

ELECTION OF CLERK

Kupihia moved that the election of a clerk be first held, which Kumalae seconded. Carried.

Kupihia nominated John H. Wise, Lewis of Hilo named Charles Williams, and Knudsen of Kauai nominated Geo. P. Thielem for clerk. On Kumalae's motion the nominations were closed, and a secret ballot taken, which resulted: Wise, 16; Thielem, 10; Williams, 3.

The Home Rule nominee was declared elected. Lewis's objection that there was only a plurality, being overruled. Kupihia then moved to suspend the rules and was ruled out of order. Kumalae nominated D. M. Kellinol to be messenger, and Kellinol moved the postponement of further action on offices until tomorrow. The motion carried and he gave notice of an amendment to Rule 8.

Fernandez wanted to take up the election of a stenographer, but Kumalae declared that under Kellinol's motion only an adjournment was possible. A recess was taken until two o'clock, after the chair suggested that the Finance Committee confer with the Governor during the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Upon reconvening at two o'clock Representative Harrie introduced the bill appropriating salaries for the twelve months ending July 1, 1905. The bill passed first reading by title.

Chillingworth moved a reconsideration of the motion postponing action on the vacant offices, and the House then proceeded to the election of a messenger. Long nominated A. L. Duncan, Kupihia named Solomon Mahelona, and Kumalae named Douglas Kaona. G. K. Lowell was voted for but not nominated. The vote resulted: Duncan, 12; Kaona, 8; Lowell, 7, and Mahelona, 1.

NO STENOGRAPHER

Fernandez moved to abolish the office of stenographer, saying that it had not been needed during previous sessions, and there could be no necessity for a stenographer at the special session.

Kellinol thought the rules had first to be amended and Kumalae moved to suspend the services of the stenographer until he was found necessary. This motion carried.

THE EXPENSE BILL

Representative Andrade introduced the second House bill, which caused a grin to spread clear around the House. He had no notice of the bill ready as required by the rules, but the rules were unanimously suspended for the occasion. Andrade's bill was one appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the special session in the House. It passed first reading by title and the House then adjourned.

THE SENATE

Only Cecil Brown of Oahu and H. P. Baldwin of Maui were absent at the opening of the Senate for the special session, those present being Senators Achl, Crabb, Isenberg, Kalauokalani and McCandless of Oahu, Dickey and Kaine of Maui, J. T. Brown, Kaohi, Paris and Woods of Hawaii, and Wilcox and Nakapaau of Kauai.

ORGANIZATION

Senator "Dickey" of Maui called the Senate to order precisely at 10 o'clock, saying he did so as the oldest member of the majority. Fifteen minutes later a letter was sent to the House, and a committee to the Governor, each to announce that the Senate was organized and ready for business. In that time officers were elected and sworn in, the employed ones also having their pay fixed.

Senator Achl made all the motions of organization, beginning with a call to Rev. Mr. Naeole to offer prayer. Then it was to elect temporarily the secretary and sergeant-at-arms below named in the list of permanent officers, viz:

Clarence L. Crabbe, president.

John D. Paris, vice-president.

William Savidge, secretary.

Isaac Cockett, sergeant-at-arms.

Rev. J. M. Naeole, chaplain.

Joseph A. Apo messenger.

President Crabbe was escorted to the chair by Senators Isenberg and Wilcox, the former presenting him with a large bouquet of red carnations.

President Crabbe thanked the Senate for placing him in the position which he then occupied for the third time. He appreciated the honor and hoped to have the assistance of the members to rule in an impartial manner, treating all alike. With their aid he believed the session should not last more than a few days.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

On motion of W. C. Achl the employed officers took the oath of office from the president. Their pay was fixed, by the same member's motion, thus:

Secretary, \$8 a day; sergeant-at-arms, \$4.50 a day; chaplain, \$50 for the session; interpreter, \$5 a day; messenger, \$2 a day.

C. H. Dickey wanted to do without an interpreter, saying there was only one member who did not understand English, and the sergeant-at-arms could interpret for one when necessary. D. P. R. Isenberg called him to order, as the interpreter had already been elected, and the mover then said he would do another way, by moving to strike out the Interpreter's salary.

MAUI WANTS KEOPIKAI TO SUCCEED JUDGE KALUA

The Governor has received the following from Maui: Headquarters of the Republican Party for the Third Representative District of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Kahului, Maui, April 1st, 1904.

At a meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District, held at Paia, Maui, on March 24th, 1904, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

"WHEREAS the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District passed a resolution in December last, recommending Hon. A. N. Kepoikai as their choice for the position of Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we, the Sub-Executive Committee respectfully call the attention of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the action of the Executive Committee in this matter, and humbly request him to comply with the wishes of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District, by recommending to the President of the United States the appointment of Hon. A. N. Kepoikai to the above position.

H. P. BALDWIN,

Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee, Third Representative District.

W. O. AIKEN,

Secretary, Executive Committee, Third Representative District.

Headquarters of the Republican Party for the Third Representative District of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Kahului, Maui, March 31st, 1904.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District, comprising the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, which constitutes the Second Judicial Circuit, held December 21st, 1903, it was voted unanimously to recommend the appointment of Hon. A. N. Kepoikai to fill the position of Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit at the expiration of the term of office of Judge J. W. Kalua now holding the said position.

H. P. BALDWIN,

Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee of the Republican Party, Third Representative District.

(S) W. O. AIKEN,

Secretary, Executive Committee, Republican Party, Third Representative District.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR AND PHILANTHROPIST DEAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

LONDON, April 6.—Frances Power Cobb, is dead.

Frances Power Cobb acquired fame as an authoress and journalist in England many years ago. Through the newspapers and in books she has for years carried on a persistent campaign against vivisection. She was born in 1822, in Ireland. For over eighteen years she was the honorary secretary of the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection. Since 1898 she has been president of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection. She was also the founder of the Victoria Street Society. Her writings were in a large measure in connection with vivisection and the Poor Laws of England.

PANAMA BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Senate amendment to the Panama Canal Administration Bill permitting the use of Panama Canal bonds by National banks as security for bank-note circulation, was today favorably reported by the committee. This amendment will place canal bonds on the same basis as far as National banks are concerned as United States bonds now accepted as security for National Bank circulation.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 5.—Deputy Sheriffs Dashiell Dempsey and Chinese Deputy Homtoon were convicted today of substituting immigrants in order to defeat the Chinese Exclusion Law.

BEET SUGAR OUTPUT

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 5.—The season's output of the American Beet Sugar Company's refineries is estimated at 81,053 tons.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Republicans elected eighteen aldermen yesterday, the Democrats sixteen and the Independents one. The vote carried for the municipal ownership of street railways.

LONDON, April 6.—The Mail says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his forthcoming budget, will propose an import duty on petroleum products.

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—The Republicans yesterday elected their municipal ticket.

TAMPA, April 6.—Five pleasure-seekers have been drowned in the Gulf.

L. M. McCandless considered the services of an interpreter "an absolute necessity," and thought they were doing very well in reducing the pay from the former rate of \$10 a day to \$5.

Palmer P. Woods settled the matter by raising the point of order that Dickey's motion was not seconded.

NOTICES GIVEN

On motion of Isenberg the secretary was instructed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized and ready for business.

Pursuant to a motion by Dickey, the president appointed C. H. Dickey, D. P. R. Isenberg and W. C. Achl a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him the Senate was organized and ready to receive any communication from him.

Secretary Savidge read the message, while printed copies of it were mean-tive distributed to the Senate.

The message was voted to be received and placed on file.

TO BUSINESS

Isenberg moved that the president appoint a financial committee to consist of five members. It seemed to him that, with the importance of the Governor's message, such a thing should be done.

He asked that the president should not appoint himself on the committee, as he did not feel competent to handle the financial affairs of this Territory.

It was the most important committee to be appointed at this session.

He thought they could do away with many of the usual committees. It would be hard for business men to get together on committees.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

President Crabb, when the motion had passed, appointed L. L. McCandless, J. D. Paris, C. H. Dickey, Palmer P. Woods and D. Kalauokalani as the finance committee.

FEDERAL OFFICERS

TAKE THE RESULTS

U. S. Marshal E. R. Hendry went to the Police Station yesterday and took into Federal custody two Japanese, Kawasaki and Kimura, who had been arrested by the Territorial police in the Waianae mountains for illicit distilling. As the same time Deputy Collector W. F. Drake of the Internal Revenue service took possession of the okolehao distilling apparatus and fifteen gallons of the liquor which had been captured along with the prisoners.

Detectives McDuffie and Renear of the Honolulu police force made the raid that resulted so successfully. They were riding on horseback most of the night before they struck the lair of the moonshiners.

VITAL STATISTICS

FOR LAST MONTH

There were ninety deaths registered in Honolulu for the month of March 46 being Hawaiian, 12 Chinese, 6 Portuguese, 16 Japanese, 2 British, 3 U. S. A. and 7 other nationalities. There were 25 deaths under one year of age, of which 15 were Hawaiian and 6 Japanese. Fifteen deaths were investigated. The monthly death rate per 1000 of population was 1.23.

Causes of death summarized were febrile, 8; diarrhoeal, 6; venereal, 3; diabetetic, 3; constitutional, 18; developmental, 10; nervous, 7; circulatory, 9; respiratory, 16; digestive, 8; urinary, 1; reproductive, 1; osseous and integumentary, 1; accident and violence, 2; suicide, 2.

There were 64 marriages and 37 births reported in March.

BECOME YOU START on a journey, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cotic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This may save you much trouble and annoyance as it can not be bought on board the cars or steamship. For all forms of stomach and bowel troubles this remedy has no equal. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

Seventeen Japanese gamblers were arrested last evening in a room over the Japanese theater and taken to the Police Station. They were released on bail.

ARTILLERY WILL GO TO THE PRESIDIO

Colonel McClellan at Camp McKinley received yesterday orders to send to San Francisco, California

ALIVE IF IT IS HEADLESS

Dr. Mays Presides Over Health Board.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. W. H. Mays presided at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, with him being present Dr. C. B. Cooper, Fred. C. Smith, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane and Deputy Attorney General Peters. C. Charllock, secretary, was in attendance, also Dr. J. S. E. Pratt, city sanitary officer.

PETITIONS.

A petition from E. A. Galaso, with a letter from Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, was granted. It was for permission to conduct a bakery at Kala-wao and to deliver bread anywhere in the Settlement.

A petition of Kanikau and Hawest, asking permission to open a new fish market at the Settlement, was granted on the favorable report of Superintendent McVeigh. The stipulation was included that the same privileges be given to the petitioners as Thos. K. Nathaniel enjoyed.

Samuel E. Woolley, president of Hawaiian Mission of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, wrote for permission to Elders David Johnson and Wm. M. Waddoups to go to the Settlement and remain about seven days, for the purpose of dedicating a new house of worship. On motion of Dr. Cooper the request was granted.

CLEAN PAPER MONEY.

Clarence E. Dawson, secretary of the Post Check Currency Bureau, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to Secretary Charllock, which was ordered to be filed and acknowledged. Besides thanking the Board for its courtesy, the writer said:

"We duly received your kind favor of the 5th quoting the resolutions adopted by the Board of Health of Hawaii, with reference to the hygienic advantages that would be derived from the adoption of the Post Check System. The Board is to be congratulated upon the progressive stand it takes in urging the adoption of a measure which would not only furnish the people a much-needed postal convenience but would, as you state in the resolutions, withdraw paper money from circulation before it becomes foul and a source of infection. It is indeed an important hygienic measure, and the health boards of a number of States and a large number of medical publications of prominence have, in the last few months, devoted much time and attention to the proposed legislation, and many have joined us in urging favorable action by Congress. We are very glad to be able to number the Board of Health of Hawaii among these."

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The quarterly report of the Insane Asylum rendered by Dr. H. C. Sloggett, medical superintendent, was read and filed. It showed a total of 176 patients, 131 males and 45 females, divided by nationalities as follows:

Hawaiians 45, Chinese 24, Portuguese 26, Japanese 24, American 7, English 2, German 6, Norwegian 2, French 1, East Indian 1, West Indian 1, Manila 1, Central American 1, S. S. Islands 3, Gilbert Islands 2, Polish 1, Porto Rican 7, part Hawaiian 6, Scotch 1.

During the quarter 1, 18 were received, 20 discharged and 4 died.

PLUMBING AND SEWERS.

E. G. Keen, inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers, reported the work of his office for the month of March as follows:

Plumbing plans filed and permits issued for same, 42.

Number of pieces of plumbing work finished and accepted, 30.

Number of fixtures placed, as above, 39.

Sewer connections made, 29.

Forty (40) houses were connected to the sewer during the month, 32 of which were upon the line of the new sewer.

Fourteen (14) building permits were received and approved.

During the month 11 building sites were inspected, 27 inspections made of buildings under construction, 70 inspections made where interior changes were being made.

A total of 204 inspections were made during the month of which 180 were of plumbing.

OTHER REPORTS.

The letter of Dr. C. L. Stow, Hilo, of which the substance was previously given in the Advertiser, was read and ordered to be acknowledged by the secretary.

H. T. Moore, superintendent of Loch View (Pearl City) cemetery, wrote a letter informing the Board of its system of marking graves so that each one would always be capable of identification.

Dr. Cooper expressed the opinion that the system ought to be effective. He also asked for further time to prepare rules for governing all cemeteries in the respect mentioned, which was granted.

The Pearl City system is said to be the principal one on the mainland.

A. J. PRESIDENT THANKED.

Mr. Fred. C. Smith in the name of the Board then presented a vote of

thanks to Dr. Cooper in the terms following:

I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. C. B. Cooper, for his long services in this Board, first as an ordinary member and afterwards as its president. During his incumbency of the chair he has by his skill and energy maintained a high standard of efficiency in all branches of the Health Department of these Islands, promptly aligning it with the most modern and progressive ideas. He deserves a special credit for bringing this department into closer touch with the central health authorities at Washington; who now recognize, as never before, the importance of the Health Board of this Territory as the outpost of national defence against the great epidemic diseases of Asia. This is evidenced by the selection, by Surgeon-General Wyman, of Dr. Cooper as chairman of the section on leprosy in the coming conference of United States Boards of Health at Washington, a fitting tribute to Dr. Cooper's standing in sanitary science.

We express sincere regret at the close of Dr. Cooper's occupancy of the chair, and trust that his public services will be as highly appreciated by the people generally as they are by each member of this Board.

(Signed) W. H. MAYS,
M. P. ROBINSON,
F. C. SMITH,
JOHN C. LANE,
E. C. PETERS.
Honolulu, April 6, 1904.

Dr. Cooper, replying, said the edge had been taken off the unpleasant situation by the good feeling toward himself manifested by the Board, and he cordially thanked the Board for its kindly expressions now put on record.

NO FACTIONAL SPIRIT.

Dr. Mays, before leaving the chair, made the following remarks:

"The request made of Dr. Cooper the other day, that he remain on the Board as a private member, was not made in any factional spirit whatever. Just now we need the benefit of his knowledge of health affairs. The Legislature will no doubt require thorough information as to the workings and requirements of the Board of Health, and there is no one who can better give that than our late president."

"Before taking action on health matters, committees of the House and the Senate will naturally expect to confer with the official head of this department. Whoever shall be chosen as president of this Board, we hope that Dr. Cooper will assist him in these conferences, if called upon, and so promote the object for which the session has been called."

Dr. Cooper cordially promised to render every assistance possible in the matter stated.

THE HEADLESS BODY.

There was some informal discussion of the present status of the Board.

Mr. Peters considered the Board as not being properly organized without a head. At first he gave the opinion that it would not be restraining the statute much to have an eighth member of the Board if the Governor chose to appoint a president from outside of the present membership. On looking closer into the law he receded from this view, also admitted that Dr. Cooper on resigning the presidency reverted to his former status of a member, he having been such when appointed president.

While correspondence was being received it was voted that the secretary, during the presidential interregnum, answer all letters which do not require action by the Board.

IS WORKING HARD FOR HILO

The Superintendent of Public Works has been busy for a month now getting ready the plans and specifications for the work on Hawaii. He set the engineering corps to work just after the Governor returned from his tour of the Islands, and Engineer G. H. Gere of Hilo has also been engaged in the same work.

"I am anxious to get the work under the loan bill on Hawaii started just as much as the people of Hilo are," said Supt. Holloway yesterday.

"We have been preparing plans and specifications for some time, but the preliminary work cannot be done in a day. I want to get at the sewer system in Hilo first but the work can't be completed within a month. It took a year to prepare the specifications for the Honolulu system. As soon as the specifications are prepared I shall call for bids. I was ready to start work on the Oahu road but now we have not the right of way. Manager Walker had promised to give the Government a right of way through his cane fields, but I received a message by wireless this week saying that the permit had been withdrawn. Mr. Walker will be down on Saturday. Until we have the right of way work cannot begin."

A CONFERENCE ON FINANCES

The finance committee of the Senate had a conference with Governor Carter yesterday afternoon on the current expense bill which has been introduced in the Senate. The bill was gone over item by item, the Governor being asked to explain many details of the proposed reductions. The Senate committee composed of McCandless, Woods and Dickey found that the expense account had already been pretty well pruned and the chances are that there will be little if any further reductions. The conference lasted for an hour or more and was satisfactory to all parties to it.

Earlier in the day the Governor had a brief conference with the House Finance Committee and gave over to the members copies of the salary bill which was introduced in the lower house.

THE PERSISTENT PAIN from corse, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 8

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FRIDAY : : : APRIL 8

THE GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

The Governor has asked the Board of Health to reduce its estimate to a given figure. The Board says that it can not do so; but it turns out that the reason why it cannot do so is because it insists upon retaining a salaried government physician in each district. If these salaries are scaled down to a minimum, except in the districts where the population is insufficient to maintain a physician, the Board of Health expense can be brought within the required estimate.

The Board claims that these salaries should not be eliminated or cut, because the poor will then be without proper medical attendance.

The members of the Board are responsible men and have done good work. They, of course, believe what they say on this point. The reason they so believe is that their business keeps them so closely in Honolulu that they are not personally brought into contact with the practical working of the "Government doctor" law.

Under the law as it stands, twenty-seven doctors are paid salaries of from \$50 to \$200 a month. In addition they are furnished free with a certain amount of drugs. For these salaries and perquisites, they are supposed to examine leper suspects and to gratuitously treat the poor.

The amount of time consumed in the first service is nominal, and, as they are sole judges of whom the "poor" consist, the result, with a few exceptions, is that the free treatment is practically nil.

It is not probable that ten per cent of the drugs furnished by the government are given away. They are considered by the doctors as simply a perquisite of office, and are used in their private practice as a matter of course.

There are a few districts where the inhabitants are too few or too poor to support a physician. It is proper to subsidize a doctor in each of these districts, to enable him to live there. With these exceptions there is no excuse for paying subsidies to a large number of worthy doctors who are not giving the public value in return, for the salaries received. Whenever the government requires any special medical service it can pay for it, as a private individual would. The Governor is right in this matter and the Board is wrong.

There is no better opportunity for saving expenses than in the "Government doctor" item.

The West was settled up for the most part by the cheap-rate excursions for homeseekers run by the railroads. The prairie schooners carried their thousands every year and the railroads their tens of thousands. Cheap transportation rates and a developed country go together like cause and effect. Low fares across the Atlantic account for two-thirds of the American tourist travel in Europe. Every tropical resort which Americans crowd is to be reached for little money. Those resorts which get but a few tourists and have to pay about \$300 apiece for them, are the ones which can be reached only by purchasing tickets de luxe.

The House, after cruising away from the anchorage pointed out by the Governor came back to it and will, it is to be hoped, stay there. The Governor does not assume to dictate, but he has studied and charted the channels, shoals and reefs and the Legislature ought to do the same before it attempts to mark out a new course for itself. Unless it cares to go to that trouble it can do no better than to accept the Governor's suggestions, drop its anchor in the place he points out and let him incur the responsibility for whatever happens.

The Japanese have the whole of Korea from Masampho to the Yalu river; they command the sea and their own land is in no danger of invasion. Two months ago today the war began and this is the result. It constitutes a tremendous victory with but nominal loss of life and treasure. Russia's humiliation is great and is not lessened by a Fabian policy which assumes that an enemy which has done so well and so much, does not know its further business.

The people who control Republican politics in the Seventh had better keep on controlling it. "Harmony" tickets for the benefit of a repudiated and trouble-making minority, are apt to be the thin edge of the wedge which splits even a political organization in twain. Having won a fair victory why should the Republicans divide it with Home Rule sympathizers?

Nobody need be surprised in case some Japanese torpedo boats are unshipped in the Red Sea by a harmless-looking collier. The Russian vessels still left in the track of Suez commerce must be tempting targets for the little brown tars.

The Bar Association did well to let Supreme Court appointments alone. As the latter will be referred by the President to the Governor, there is no likelihood that any merit recommendations will be made.

Turkey's new cruisers stand a chance of flying the Japanese flag some day. That is to say, Russia thinks of buying them.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Carter's message, as a whole, is one of the most admirable Executive papers we have ever read. It has the clearness and precision of a bank statement; and its recommendations are those of a thoughtful, well-informed, earnest and patriotic man.

Condensed to the bare outlines this message states that the Territory of Hawaii is making a deficit at the rate of \$85,121.25 per month; that the way to deal with this deficit is not to try and bond it, but to cut off unnecessary taxes, overpaid salaries and the maintenance of institutions which can be done without. These institutions are named as the Land Registration court, Hospital subsidies, Jury fees, Government physicians, Honolulu Dispensary, the Militia, the Band and the Summer School for teachers. There is a top-heavy system of government to be trimmed down and simplified; and it is desirable to keep accounts so that the taxpayers of each district may know where their money is going.

The Governor seems to feel that the people cannot yet afford cumbersome county governments and he suggests, as a substitute, that the next Legislature, after segregating certain things like education, finance, the care of lepers as Territorial concerns, should provide for them by a pro rata charge against each Island, leaving the funds remaining of the taxes paid by each island to be expended as the people living there may direct. This enlarges the sphere of local self-government without increasing the public expenses and is in line with the simpler administration which all well-wishers of the Territory desire.

The Governor, to aid the Legislature as far as he may, provides a scheme of appropriation which will expend \$3,057,107 out of an estimated revenue of \$3,162,372.45, leaving \$105,202.43 to be applied towards the reduction of the current debt of \$658,000.

In conclusion the Governor says:

On behalf of the people of this Territory, I ask of you the following:

First. That you legalize no expenditure beyond the estimated revenue; that you repeal all present appropriation bills, including those special acts passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Second. That in order to overtake our income and to return to a cash basis, thereby doing away with the necessity of registering warrants, you keep your appropriations as far as consistent with sound judgment, below the income.

Third. That you justify the expense of your session by special legislation which will relieve the general revenues of the costs of litigation, and establish a policy of requiring direct charges for special services in particular districts, thus relieving the general revenues of the charge for Honolulu garbage and sewer systems.

Fourth, and lastly. That, as you control the purse strings of our Territory, you prove true to the trust imposed upon you by setting an example to the people and to the Administration in the economy and publicity of your own affairs, thus proving your legislative body to be worthy of the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

Governor Carter does not attempt to dictate to the Legislature the rights of which as a co-ordinate body he is careful to respect and he is willing to accept a better plan than his own, or as good a one, if it is presented to him. All he asks is that the Legislature shall put the finances of Hawaii upon a sound and economical basis, cutting the coat according to the cloth. It is a reasonable request; it is one which cannot be refused without compelling public bankruptcy and compelling Congress to reorganize the Territorial government.

TAXATION BEYOND PRECEDENT.

In his special message, Governor Carter shows appropriations for eighteen months aggregating \$4,687,550.21, and an estimated revenue for the same period of \$2,778,201.05, or a deficit on legislative calculations of \$1,909,349.16. This is a remarkable exhibit. How long would a Secretary of the Treasury or a Chancellor of the Exchequer hold his office in the face of such a disparity of expenditures and receipts?

But the Governor's showing goes much further, and proves taxation, in proportion to population, of which it may be fairly said that it is extremely doubtful whether it is now approached, under any form of government. He estimates the taxation of 150,000 people in this Territory to foot up \$2,160,000.00 per annum. One illustration is enough to prove the enormity of this burden, which in itself is enough to account for hard times and temporary territorial bankruptcy. The population of California may be roughly estimated at 1,900,000 or about twelve times that of the Hawaiian Islands. On the same basis as our own, therefore, the annual taxation for one year in that thriving State would be \$25,920,000.00 or, for the quadrennial term of the Governor \$103,680,000. In point of fact, as shown by the census of 1900, the total receipts for 1898 were \$7,589,944.00, one-twelfth of which would be \$632,495.00. It follows that the taxes actually collected in this Territory, in proportion to its population, are fully three and a half times the amount collected in California, where the entire property, real and personal, is more than two millions and a half or at the rate of \$911.44 per capita.

This is a brief object lesson for our good citizens and for the Legislature.

E. P. Dole did not find it advantageous to canvass in Washington for an Hawaiian appointment. The place to do that is in Hawaii. It is doubtful whether any candidate for a Federal or Territorial post here can successfully steal a march on the people who are most concerned in the matter. It is the habit of the President to refer back to Honolulu all the applications he receives for office in these Islands and to await local advice before he does anything.

The Governor of Kansas could do much to redeem the Senatorial reputation of his State by giving Burton's place to Bristow. The First Assistant Postmaster General is the one who took the lid off the manhole where the Postal conspirators were hidden away. He is a reformer of the Roosevelt and Folsom type. After Burton such a man is needed to give the State's representation in the upper House of Congress an unquestioned name.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something else for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does better than the substitutes.

It is a promising sign that the platters are beginning to look into cheap methods of refining sugar.

TWO ROADS IN POLITICS.

Senator Burton, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary, is a type of the young man who gets into politics believing that principle is not so much needed in that business as cleverness. There are thousands of such novitiates. They read the yellow papers which group leading statements of rascals and believe what the papers say. They take for granted that Hawaii was a rogue and McKinley has sold that Cleveland sold out to Wall street and that Roosevelt is likely to do so. In this frame of mind they enter politics for revenue and are soon hopelessly mired with the tarbrush of corruption. Then they wake up to discover that honesty is the best policy even in politics. Sometimes the waking comes in jail.

If there is anything that isn't proved, under this head, by the career of the Burtons, Pomeroy, Tweeds, Buckley, Deverys, et al., it is proved, from the opposite standpoint, by the career of Theodore Roosevelt. One of the best things that has come of the Roosevelt Presidency is the lesson it has taught ambitious American youth. The President went into the New York Legislature as a young man intent upon doing something for the public. All sorts of pressure was brought to bear as he gained influence, to induce him to put up with bad men and bad measures. Had he done so he might have been chosen speaker of the assembly. He refused to do so and made himself an active reform influence in State politics. By that he lost the speakership, but he gained the confidence of the American people who have larger prizes than State speakerships to bestow. A weaker man beaten at the start by corruptionists, might have concluded that honesty in politics did not pay. That would not have been the conclusion of a Burton. But Theodore Roosevelt did not ask the question. Honesty to him is its own reward; and knowing himself to be right he went ahead, losing indeed the office of Mayor of New York, but gaining those of Governor and President.

Commissioner Pratt is checking up all general leases of public lands from No. 1 forward. In doing so he inspects the records and notes all salient particulars. When through with the general leases, he will similarly handle the homestead and right of purchase leases.

At present Mr. Pratt is checking up the records and notes all salient particulars. When through with the general leases, he will similarly handle the homestead and right of purchase leases. He finds that some of the leases do not cover all of the land indicated by the topical name. Remnants are discovered which will aggregate considerable of value and may meet many demands for small holdings and specific purposes.

Animals for meat inspected in Honolulu last month numbered 2,895, and sundry meats inspected amounted to 18,567 pounds. Poultry arriving in steamers Alameda and Sonoma and inspected was 1793 pounds. There were 222,612 fish examined, of which 1565 were condemned.

At the suit of Robert L. Colburn and under a bond of \$2000, Judge Gear has granted a temporary injunction against C. J. Hutchins, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., R. W. Shingle and others, to restrain them from disposing of Kona Sugar Co. property conveyed by F. L. Dorch, receiver, and from transferring cash or credits pertaining to such conveyance.

Judge P. L. Weaver has written to Governor Carter asking that he recommend provision by the Legislature for paying necessary expenses incurred by the Land Registration Court but inadvertently left unprovided for by the Legislature in last year's extra session. Though his own term as Judge of the court will expire in June, Judge Weaver is making a brave fight to have the Torrens land system retained.

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(From Thursday's Daily.)

H. L. Herbert is working up inter-island cricket matches for the season now begun.

There are eleven cases pending in the Land Registration Court, which it is proposed to abolish for economy's sake.

The bouquets for the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House at the opening of the Legislature were the gifts of Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson.

A cablegram was received yesterday morning by Judge Dole from W. O. Smith in Washington which announced that E. P. Dole, former Attorney General, had retired from the bench for the Supreme Court bench.

Every day when the Legislature assembles the Hawaiian ensign will be raised upon each of the front corner towers of the Capitol. This is by direction of the Governor and was carried out at the opening yesterday.

Chinese Consul Te Fan and the United Chinese Society issued the invitations yesterday for the reception to be given in honor of Prince Fu Lun Friday or Saturday. The time is to be determined by the arrival of the steamer, and will be announced later in the Advertiser. Members of the Legislature were honored with the invitations.

Whenever Port Arthur has been bombarded Alexeff tries to convince the Japanese that they had better not waste any more ammunition on the place, by telling the world that no damage was done. Reports from refugees, however, give quite a different version. At Harbin trainloads of runaway civilians tell dire tales of calamity and the masters of neutral vessels, and the masters of neutral vessels, confirm them.

White labor may make an issue now of digging the Panama ditch but it will quit as soon as the grave-digging begins. The labor for Panama should be negro or Chinese and white labor will say as much before long.

A Republican House with a Home Rule speaker and a Home Rule secretary is a good deal like the goat that swallowed the bag. The goat didn't know where he was going and the expressman couldn't tell.

The printing grafters will be passing resolutions condemning the Governor next. He had the hardhood to have his message and appropriation recommendations printed and translated without consultation with them or allowing the usual raffle-off.

Judge Kalus has discovered that it does not pay to fool with Uncle Sam. A judge of the old Hawaiian days might have closed his court and gone fishing, for all the authorities would have cared, but Uncle Sam has some rigid notions of propriety.

Another American squadron promises to defend Honolulu. A goodly number of ships will come with Rear Admiral Glass and if no war scare arises, meanwhile they ought to stay here a month.

Let us hope that Senator Burton has been soothed, ere this, by the condolences of Humphreys.

The coming of the "Baltic" fleet seems to have no terrors for the American Maru.

Listen now and hear George Davis claim that he got Kalus removed.

Ex-Treasurer Kepokai may as well pick out his ermine.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH.

The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something else for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health.

Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does better than the substitutes.

The man who found an unknown 20-year old mortgage clouding his title is a convert to the Torrens land-law.

Home Rule party in the Legislature? Is it going to be a Home Rule or a

IMPORTANT LAND WORK.**Chart of Public Domain****Being Prepared By**

Mr. Pratt.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands,

is hard at work upon an important task set by himself. This is the preparation of a chart of all of the public lands of the Territory. It is intended to show at a glance the nature of the different lands, their areas and their locations.

At present Mr. Pratt is checking up all general leases of public lands from No. 1 forward. In doing so he inspects the records and notes all salient particulars.

When through with the general leases, he will similarly handle the homestead and right of purchase leases.

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ONE MORE CONVICTION

Another Japanese Runs Against Justice.

regular clerk, Crook, made his campaign for county auditor on Maui. The judge asks that the deputy be allowed the usual clerks salary, saying that he would have drawn on the treasury for the amount but for the fact that there was no appropriation available for that purpose. Judge Kalua has also sent his clerk to Honolulu to make recommendations to the Governor as to the needs of his circuit and also to tell of the condition of the Maui courthouse.

THINKS HE IS KAMEHAMEHA I

Judge Lindsey yesterday committed to the Iolani Asylum a native who imagines himself to be Kamehameha I. He is regarded as a very dangerous lunatic, on account of his massive stature. When he was arrested by the police he attracted quite a crowd to the house where he was stopping and refused to go out to the street from the house until the bystanders were sent out of the way as he said it was undignified for so many people to be crowding so closely around the King.

After an absence of an hour and three-quarters, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

FORECLOSURE DECREED.

Judge De Bolt granted the prayer of the bill for foreclosure of mortgage of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. J. M. McCheyne and First National Bank of Hawaii. H. E. Cooper of counsel for plaintiff moved for a decree pro confesso, which was granted, against McCheyne who had made no appearance. Smith & Lewis represented First National Bank of Hawaii.

Judgment was given for plaintiff in the sum of \$3394.50 principal and interest on a certain note. The court further appointed P. D. Kellett Jr. as commissioner to sell the property mortgaged to secure a note for \$7000 given by defendant McCheyne to George Rodiek. It consists of a piece of land at Kailua, Waikiki, containing 86,411 square feet, and three pieces of land at Puueo, Illo, each containing an area of 11,124 square feet. The first National Bank's interest in the mortgaged property consists in a judgment it obtained against the partners in the firm of M. W. McCheyne & Sons for \$15,342.76. The court allowed plaintiff's counsel a fee of \$250.

ST. CLEMENT'S SITE.

Judge Gear dismissed the appeal of defendant in the case of summary possession of T. R. Walker, Tom May and J. Usborne, St. Clement's church trustees, against G. F. Gottsche. Besides laches and want of prosecution and that it did not appear from the record that the appeal was perfected, the following ground of motion was presented:

"Because the plaintiffs and their successors in office have been in possession of the premises in controversy since the month of November 1899 and no rights of the parties now remain to be adjudicated."

R. B. Anderson appeared for the motion, C. C. Bitting for defendant.

CASES ENDED.

The following cases were dismissed by Judge Gear yesterday: Antonio J. da Estrella vs. Chas. M. Le Blond damages for alleged neglect of a client's case by his attorney, and Sachs Bros. & Co. vs. Sing Lung Co. These were discontinued: A. W. Carter, administration, vs. W. F. Allen; J. Alfred Magoo and J. Lightfoot vs. E. G. Keen, T. E. Davidson and Tam Pong; Shimada Sentaro vs. Yee Wo, and Look See vs. Lee Team.

COURT NOTES.

J. G. Pratt for complaint in the injunction suit of C. S. Desky vs. C. W. Booth argued all day yesterday before Judge Robinson, in reply to J. Lightfoot's speech of a day and a half for the motion to dissolve injunction. He has not yet concluded.

S. M. Ballou's suit against the Mutual Telephone Co., now in the defensive stage, still holds the attention of Judge Gear. Thos. Clarke, the electrical worker for Owens who installed a desk telephone in plaintiff's house, testified he brought the wires therefore near enough to those of defendant's and left enough of loose ends to enable Ballou to connect the phone himself with the company's system. H. P. Hughes, another electrical worker, told of the liability of interruption to the service of other subscribers from Ballou's desk telephone connections.

W. Matlock Campbell has brought suit against Wally R. Davis for \$250 on account of labor and materials furnished.

KALUA WANTS HIS EXTRA CLERK PAID

Judge Kalua has addressed a communication to Governor Carter asking him to recommend an appropriation for the part of an extra deputy clerk, employed in his court during the months of October and November. This is the time when services were required in the work, when no regular

CARTER RECOMMENDS KEPOIKA FOR JUDGE

Honolulu, April 7, 1904.

The President, Washington.
Recommend A. N. Kepoiakai for Judge, Second Circuit
to succeed Judge Kalua.

CARTER,
Governor.

The foregoing cablegram was dispatched yesterday afternoon. It bears close relation to the following one that came the other way in the morning:

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1904.
Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor Hawaii,
Honolulu.

The President has today removed
Judge Kalua.

KNOX,
Attorney General.

Between the receipt of the Attorney General's message and the dispatch of the Governor's, Mr. Kepoiakai tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

When Governor Carter received notice of the removal of Judge Kalua he sent for Mr. Kepoiakai and informed him of the news. At the same time he made an appointment with him for the afternoon. Following the second meeting Mr. Kepoiakai announced that he had resigned the office of Treasurer and a little later he received a copy of the Governor's message to the President recommending him for the Second Circuit Judgeship.

Last week Judge Kalua, directly after hearing through the press that he would not be reappointed, summarily closed up the business of the Second Circuit term. With a ruling that released his jurymen and a peremptory order continuing all pending cases until the expiration of his commission, he brought all matters under his jurisdiction suddenly to a standstill and for objecting to his action in these respects he threatened to punish lawyers in Court for contempt.

On Monday Mr. Kepoiakai called on Governor Carter to represent the serious condition of affairs for people seeking justice in the Second Circuit from the conduct of Judge Kalua. The result of that interview was a message from the Governor to the President indicating the necessity of another Judge for Maui at the earliest time possible.

When Governor Carter took office, Treasurer Kepoiakai stood out alone among heads of departments in declining to place his resignation in the hands of the new executive. This caused more or less of friction and some cross purposes between the Governor and the Treasurer, but of late there has been quite cordial rapprochement between them officially, while their personal relations had all through been friendly. With the Governor now free to commission a Treasurer of his choice, and Mr. Kepoiakai almost assured of the Judgeship that he formerly held in his old home locality, harmony once more broods over the Capitol.

BOTH HOUSES MAKE GOOD DAY'S SHOWING

(Continued from page 1)
sion of the House of Representatives or the Legislature. The chair ruled that under the Organic Act there could be no special session of the House. The rules were suspended to allow the passage of the bill.

THE SALARY BILL.

Upon motion of Harris the salary bill was referred to the committee of the whole. Harris demurred to acting as chairman, and so did Chillingworth who said that no chairman of committee should be required to take the chair. Finally Long was prevailed upon to preside and the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

FIRST CUT IS MADE.

Kumala moved to reduce the salary of chief clerk, Secretary's office from \$150 to \$120 per month, saying that the office carried with it outside perquisites of fifty dollars per month. He said that many items had been untouched by the Governor and he proposed to cut all salaries twenty per cent alike. Vida talked on the same lines, saying that all salaries should be cut alike, and that if employee would resign as they threatened to do, it would be all right. Their places could be speedily filled.

WOULD CUT TREASURER.

Representative Kumala moved to consider the bill item by item and then moved a reduction of the salary of the treasurer from \$3600 to \$3000 per year, saying that was the amount paid to the Secretary of the Territory, who worked in Hawaii, and outside of the islands. He said that should be the basis governing all heads of departments. Beckley asked for the eyes and nose and the motion to reduce was defeated by a vote of 15 to 12.

REGISTRAR CUT.

Upon motion of Vida the registrar's salary was reduced from \$800 to \$400.

"Well," said the visitor, with a disppointed expression, "I've a husband who occasionally comes home intoxicated, and when he begins to act like a maniac and abuse me I've often thought—"

"You ought to have him arrested."

"What? And locked up here?" she asked almost scornfully.

"It might teach him a lesson."

"The world! You don't know John! Why, I'd just break his broomstick over his head over night, and a man that can't get treatment at home would have no time here to suit me."

Merchant said he had \$100 and the premier who

terered by one member, that if the employees didn't like what the Legislature did, they could quit. He said the Legislature should find a way to pass the appropriations without hampering the work of the Government. The motion to cut was lost and the item carried as in the bill.

KUMALAE AGAIN.

Kumala wanted the Hawaii assessor cut from \$200 to \$175 and talked for five minutes to the gallery, in Hawaiian, about the matter.

"Do you want the speech interpreted?" asked Interpreter Coelho, addressing the white members.

"No," came emphatically from several sources.

"I am entitled to thirty minutes and have only talked two minutes," said Kumala heatedly.

Greenwell said the Hawaii assessor had a big island to cover, but the reduction carried. The Kauai assessor was reduced from \$150 to \$140, and the registrar of public conveyances from \$125 to \$100.

Kumala wanted the \$100 salary for deputy registrar indefinitely postponed and talked for another five minutes on the question. There was a chorus of "noes" when the interpreter asked the House if it wanted the translation. There was a tie upon the show of hands and the chair called for a rising vote. Beckley began to say there was no need for a deputy in the office and Harris raised the point of order that the chair was about to announce the result of the vote. Beckley claimed that there was no vote until Kalama had voted and the motion was put again. Kalama voted with the Republicans this time, and the motion to postpone was lost and the item carried.

THE QUEEN'S CASE.

Kumala moved to reduce the settlement to Liliuokalani from \$225 to \$150 per month, saying that he couldn't help it; all salaries must take the same course. The motion carried, the Republicans again voting "no."

The small permanent settlements of \$200 per year were referred to the finance committee. Kumala said that they were not entitled to the support of the Government if they were married and the finance committee was instructed to ascertain their status.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Kumala's motion to reduce the Superintendent of Public Works from \$300 to \$250 was also lost and the motion to reduce the assistant from \$250 to \$200. It was stated that he was also superintendent of water works, but Kumala showed another item for an assistant in that bureau.

"When we come to that we will cut it out," said Kalama, raising a general laugh. The committee then rose and adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed all its acts of the morning session in the afternoon and passed the salary bill just as it came from Governor Carter.

Kumala was absent when the House reconvened and the items went through one by one without a stop. When Kumala did arrive breathlessly, after half the bill had been passed, he made but one or two futile efforts to reduce items, but the majority was solid and would not even listen to the Home Rule leader.

The House had reached the Attorney General's Department when Kumala made his first interruption. In order to expedite matters the House had been using but one language—the Hawaiian. No translations into English were made and as the members had their bills before them, it didn't seem necessary. Kumala moved to reduce the Deputy Attorney General from \$225 to \$200 per month. He received a second and then the majority vote struck him. The item was left as it was.

The reading finished, Beckley got the floor and moved a reconsideration of the permanent settlements which had been referred to the finance committee to allow an investigation of the status of the beneficiaries. There was no report but the permanent settlements passed as recommended.

Kellinoi then moved to reconsider the Queen's settlement and it was changed back again to \$200 per month. The same action was taken relative to the registrar of conveyances, the Hawaii, Kauai and Oahu assessors and tax deputies. The registrar of public accounts and chief clerk in Secretary's office were also placed at the old figure and the bill was then just as it had come from the Governor.

Fernandes objected to the second section which prohibited one man from drawing salary from more than one office, if any of the offices carried a salary of more than \$100 per month.

Fernandes said that some employees could hold a dozen offices if the salary connected with each was less than \$100. Kumala said he knew one man who held four positions.

"Who is he?" asked Harris.

"I don't know his name." Kumala added that he would find out if the House would defer action on the bill, and talked in Hawaiian for some time on the question.

"Do you want it translated?" asked Coelho, "he's repeating the same statement he made before." No one wanted to know what Kumala had said and the bill was passed. The committee then reported back to the House and the bill passed second reading unanimously.

Upon motion of Kellinoi adjournment was taken until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE SENATE.

SPECIAL SESSION—SECOND DAY.

The Senate met at 1:30 p. m. yesterday.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of Hawaii, by letter acknowledged receipt of the Senate's resolution asking for Laws of 1903, and stated he was sending the volumes therewith.

John H. Wise, clerk of the House of Representatives, by letter informed the Senate of the organization of that body with the following officers: F. W. Beckley, speaker; Hon. W. A. Knudsen, Vice-Speaker; John H. Wise, Clerk; Wm. J. Coelho, Interpreter; J. H. S. Kaleo, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. H. Manase, Chaplain; A. L. Duncan, Messenger; D. M. Kellinoi, Janitor.

WILL PAY WARRANTS

Treasurer Kepoiakai Has \$30,000 On Hand.

The first of the regular registered warrants, beginning with No. 1 will be paid by Treasurer Kepoiakai today. The Government has \$30,000 in the treasury which it has been decided to pay at once. The money came principally from the personal tax collections, which became delinquent at the end of last month.

The registered warrants to be paid number from 1 to 145 and include both salary and current expense bills. Some time ago it was decided that in the future the warrants would be paid in the order in which they were registered, without regard to who the beneficiary might be. Previously only salary warrants had been cashed, but under the new ruling merchants as well as Government employees will be given an equal chance.

Some of the holders of the warrants who have cashed them in at a discount will consequently be a little bit put out when they learn that they would have received full value had they held to their warrants for a few weeks. The registered warrants of the numbers given will be paid upon presentation today.

WHOOPING COOTIE.—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquifies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists—Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

President Crabb appointed the following standing committees for the special session:

Finance—McCandless, Paris, Dickey, Woods and Kauaianian.

Judiciary—Achi, J. T. Brown and Dickey.

Enrollment, Revision and Printing—Woods, Isenberg and Kalae.

Accounts—Isenberg, Paris and Kalae.

Miscellaneous Matters—Paris, Wilcox and Nakapaahu.

Rules and Joint Resolutions—Isenberg, Dickey and J. T. Brown.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The current expenses appropriation bill for the year beginning July 1, 1904, which carries proposed expenditures amounting to \$933,400, was after short debate on second reading referred to the finance committee. Mr. Achi thought it had been referred to that committee the first day, and held there was nothing then but for the committee to report. He was overruled in this opinion.

The bill appropriating \$5000 for the Senate's expenses of the session passed second reading, to be read a third time today.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

When the first of the bills repealing Acts 12, 17 and 18 of the extra session of 1903 came up on second reading, Mr. Isenberg moved it be referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Achi thought it should be passed without reference, as one of the measures recommended by the Governor.

Mr. Isenberg said Mr. Achi might be correct in his argument, but there was no need to rush things. Probably the Governor was right and had taken legal advice. He, however, had heard talk on the street that the proposal was not legal that the Legislature had no right to repeal these laws at the present session. The Supreme Court might have to be asked for an opinion on the question.

Mr. Dickey thought they had better get new appropriation bills passed before repealing the old ones.

The motion carried and the other pending bills were referred to the judiciary committee likewise.

THE LOAN BILL.

One was the bill providing for salaries and payrolls for the 18 months from January 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.

A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

With confidence in the people of this Territory, I have used the Governor's power to convene the Legislature, and I welcome you back to these historical halls.

As the representatives of the people, you are convened in special session to consider the unfortunate financial situation into which our Territory has drifted, AND TO PROVIDE SUCH RELIEF AS IN YOUR WISDOM BECOMES THE INTEGRITY AND INTELLIGENCE OF OUR COMMUNITY.

At the outset, let me say that I desire to work in harmony with you for the best and highest interests of this, our native land.

NECESSARY. The gravity of the situation makes this a time when party strife, when sectional interests and personal aggrandizement should all be unselfishly set aside for the good of "Hawaii nei." And I feel certain that I may rely upon receiving from you valuable and cordial assistance in promoting the interests of these Islands and in endeavoring to improve their condition and prospects. One and all of us that love the land of our birth or adoption should vie with each other in striving to have our Territory excel all others in the efficiency of its government, in its high standard of public opinion, and in its patriotic loyalty, IN ORDER THAT IT MAY COMPARE MOST FAVORABLY WITH ANY OTHER COMMUNITY IN OUR GREAT UNION.

The people of this Territory, as with every other part of the Union, have a right to be governed as cheaply as is consistent with the maintenance of that security which allows for the free enjoyment of their pursuit of happiness and the safety of their property. To do this, we should take as little as possible from the people, and pay it back as quickly as possible. There is nothing to be gained by condemning what appear to be the mistakes of the past, but rather let us profit by them.

A few facts will illustrate our financial situation. Our expenditures during the last two years were in excess of revenues as follows:

1902	\$233,860.85
1903	495,574.90

So that, notwithstanding the \$1,136,000 received last November from property taxes, we had so anticipated our income that by December 31st there was but \$66,592.03 on hand to reinforce our special revenues to carry us through the present period.

Being somewhat aware of this situation, immediately on taking charge of the affairs of this **DEFICIT.** Territory in the latter part of November, orders were given by me to stop all public improvements, and since then I have attempted to study the situation and familiarize myself with all its details. Notwithstanding this retrenchment, our average monthly disbursements, since December 1st last, have been \$231,925.65, while our cash receipts during the same time have averaged \$138,794.40, leaving a deficit of \$93,131.25 per month.

EXCESS OF APPROPRIATIONS declaring your County Act in conflict with the Territorial Act, preventing **OVER REVENUE** thereby the division of revenue and expenditure you had contemplated, brought some confusion and obliged the Administration to fall back for necessary expenditures on your six months' appropriation bills as the last expression of the will of the people. Taking from these no specific appropriations, only those items which were considered necessary and which were general in their nature as a guide, the Territory has today appropriations for a period of eighteen months of \$4,687,550.21, while the revenues estimated for the same period are but \$2,778,201.25. Such a situation needs vigorous and prompt attention. It cannot all be remedied at once; but step by step, with the support of the people, it can be altered.

SHALL ACTION was for the Administration to refuse to BE TAKEN? allow the expenditure of those items for which there were no funds, to retrench as far as possible, then drift until the next regular session. And it was argued that in a crisis of this kind, the expense of a session of the Legislature would add to the burden of the taxpayers and increase the financial stringency. But such arguments show a failure to comprehend the situation. It has been well said that "There is no one act which can be performed by a community which brings in so large a return to the credit of civilization, to general happiness, as the judicious expenditure for NECESSARY PUBLIC PURPOSES of a fair percentage of general wealth raised by an EQUITABLE system of taxation."

An examination of our expenditures shows CAUSE OF DEFICIT not so much reckless extravagance as the wide range of service we are attempting to render from our general revenues; and, therefore, to cut out extravagances will not entirely meet the emergency, but we must do away with the least important functions of the Government and provide for special services by special charges. THIS, GENTLEMEN, CAN ONLY BE DONE, AND CAN BEST BE DONE, BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Our experiment of self-government will fail unless the people can be made to recognize the full responsibility of citizenship; that no government has any resources except those obtained from the people; that under our Territorial Act we cannot bond a deficit, but must pay as we go. Therefore, if we are to prove worthy of the privileges granted us by Congress, we will face this situation squarely and adopt such measures as will offer the best solution.

I do not pretend that the suggestions offered by me are the only ones which will meet the difficulty, but I ask for them your serious consideration, and will urge and approve any measure that brings us down to a lower plane of expenditure, for I believe, with proper readjustment and reorganization, our present taxes are sufficient.

In my address made to the people of Hawaii, when I was inaugurated as your Governor last November, I expressed the hope that it might be my pleasure to lessen the burden of the people's taxes during the term of my administration. Unfortunately it is not possible to do this at the present time. That may come later. But I do feel that taxes should not be increased in any degree, and it is my belief that the adoption of the financial policy herewith submitted to you will at least keep the contributions of the people toward the support of the Government within their present limit without the necessity of making further calls upon them—a policy that, in my judgment, it is desirable to avoid.

The quick, the easy and the weak PURPOSE OF method of solving this difficulty would be to

TAXATION. increase the revenues. But taxation is surely an evil when through extraordinary or injudicious expenditures it is excessive, and when it demands too large a portion of the income or increased wealth of a country—out of which, and not out of accumulative capital, all taxes ought to be paid. And are we not now at that point beyond which we will limit or abridge the liberty of the individual in his possession and use of property? By what theory do we now tax the 155,000 people of these Islands some \$2,160,000.00 per year? After paying our taxes do any of us feel richer? Or do we feel that the Government is giving each of us back as much in value and no more and no less than we gave it? Yet it is on that theory alone that taxation is justified. Unnecessary taxes, overpaid salaries, or the maintenance of institutions that are not essential are wholly lost.

QUESTION BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. The whole question, it seems to me, is this: Are our expenditures from the general funds of the Territory necessary and equitable? Not are they desirable; nor are they suitable? It is only for actual need that the power of taxation can be granted.

It is believed by some that there is no injury in excessive taxation, inasmuch as it is all returned to the taxpayers through the expenditures of the Government which, by increasing the demand for commodities and service, create or expand markets, maintain prices, enlarge the sphere for industrial employment and favor an increase in the supply and circulation of money. But we cannot receive the smallest benefit from payment by those to whom we have previously furnished the means of buying. It is quite as irrational as it would be for a store-keeper to attempt to increase his business and get rich by supplying his customers with money to buy his goods. To keep up overgrown establishments that are not absolutely necessary is simply to overreach and cheat ourselves.

APPROPRIATIONS CUT OUT. Thus in order to bring the recommendations for appropriations within the income, I have found it necessary to cut out the Land Registration Court, Hospital Subsidies, Jury Fees, Government Physicians, Honolulu Dispensary, the Militia, the Band, and the Summer School for our teachers, in addition to reductions in salaries and expenditures of all Departments.

NEW METHOD OF ACCOUNTING. Before taking up our finances, I desire to call your attention to our present method of accounts. It is neither a system divided on the lines

of different classes of public service, nor is it divided in accordance with districts. Without considerable ingenuity and much inquiry, it is at present almost impossible for the ordinary taxpayer to find out the net cost of many of our institutions, or the total revenue and expenditure of any given district. We are suffering to-day from a lack of knowledge on the part of our people of their own affairs. Therefore, I recommend the appointment by you of a commission of three experts, to serve without pay, to investigate and report at the next regular session of the Legislature a plan for the reorganizing of our system of accounts by establishing funds for each Island or District, so that the residents in each may be able to see what each District contributes to the support of the whole, and how much has been expended for improvements and the maintenance of public institutions in each. I could perhaps best illustrate the idea somewhat as follows:

SEGREGATION OF EXPENDITURES. Such a commission might devise a plan by which the next Legislature could select and segregate as Territorial matters—the care of the insane

and of our unfortunates at Molokai, the expenses of a Territorial penitentiary, the cost of superintendence of each general department, such as Public Works, Education, Finance, etc.

To meet all of which a fair proportion of the revenues of each Island or District could be set apart. Against the remaining revenue of each Island could be charged the proportion spent in each district for public improvements, police, education, etc., the surplus, if any, remaining to the credit of each Island.

POWER OF REPRESENTATIVES. Such a plan would, perhaps, tend to satisfy in part our disappointment at the failure of county government, and yet it would not conflict with the Organic Act, nor need it increase the public expenditure, except as desired from time to time. It would create a feeling of local pride and interest in public matters and, if the Legislature so desired, it could let the Representatives of each district have a larger voice and more control in the direction of the affairs of each Island. It would at least show definitely whether or not each district is receiving in return an equitable and just proportion of its revenues.

FINANCES ON JULY 1, 1904. Now, turning to our standing on July 1st next:

On April 1st there were outstanding warrants amounting to	\$ 308,000.00
Estimated deficiency from April 1st to July 1st	279,000.00
Unpaid Contracts	10,000.00
Wireless Telegraphy Subsidy	3,000.00
Estimated cost of the Special Session:	
Senate	\$ 10,000.00
House	15,000.00
	\$ 25,000.00
Unforeseen contingencies usual with the close of any fiscal period	33,000.00
Total	\$ 658,000.00

So that, on July 1st, we will be obliged to start a new fiscal period with a debt to be paid out of November taxes of \$658,000.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

The estimated revenues, as furnished by the Honorable A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, for the twelve months beginning with July 1st, 1904, are \$2,162,372.43. For your convenience I have segregated them as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Treasurer, Licenses, etc.	\$ 169,902.31
Bureau of Conveyances	15,152.50
Brands	56.00
Bureau of Taxes	1,464,663.18

\$ 1,649,773.99

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Office	\$ 94,936.08
Harbors	73,108.38
Water Works, all Islands	116,479.15
Powder Storage, all Islands	1,957.20
Kerosene Storage, all Islands	5,574.20
Lahaina Market	86.40

\$ 292,142.40

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Fines, Penalties and Costs	\$ 62,809.51
Prisons	904.96

Land Registration Court	\$ 51.75
United States Prisoners	2,252.00
	\$ 66,078.22
GENERAL.	
Land Department	114,004.64
Department of Education	6,732.68
Board of Health	16,451.67
Realizations	17,188.83
Total	\$ 2,162,372.43

EXPENDITURES.

The total appropriations suggested in the Salary and Current Account Bills, which will be submitted to you, provide for the following expenditures:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Treasury	\$ 168,400.00
Bureau of Taxes	59,250.00
Bureau of Conveyances	8,200.00
Permanent Settlements	8,300.00
	\$ 244,210.00

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Superintendent of Public Works	\$ 488,830.00
Water Works	61,896.00
Fire Department	49,080.00
Public Grounds	10,140.00
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry	31,306.00
	\$ 641,342.00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Judiciary	\$ 74,815.00
Attorney-General	24,800.00
Police Department	304,382.00
	\$ 403,997.00

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor	\$ 500.00
Secretary	10,080.0

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The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants**SUGAR FACTORY.****AGENTS FOR**

The Ewa Plantation Company.

The Waiau Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

The Astina Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

(Limited).

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**Northern Assurance Company**

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds ... \$1,000,000.

British & Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke,

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Asta-Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

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THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 6.
Am. schr. Aloha, Frye, 30 days from San Francisco, with 1,000 tons general merchandise.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 6:01 a.m., with 63 bunches bananas, 17 cases and barrels fruit, 24 kegs and 6 tins butter, 47 hogs, 31 head cattle, 16 bags awa, 16 bundles hides, 362 bags coffee, 6350 bags sugar and 300 pkgs sundries.

Wednesday, April 6.

U. S. A. transport Sheridan, Peabody, from Manila, via Nagasaki, at 7 a.m.

R. M. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, at 7:30 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, with 5,000 bags sugar, 17 barrels oil, 47 pkgs sundries.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, with 12,465 bags sugar, 80 head cattle, 2 pkgs sundries.

Am. bark Edward May, Hanson, 22 days from San Francisco, at 12:45 p.m.

A-H. S. S. Nevadan, Green, from San Francisco, at 8 a.m., with mail.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 8 a.m.

Thursday, April 7.

Am. ship Bangalore, Blanchard, 25 days from San Pedro at 8 a.m.

Schr. Kaulaau, from Kohalaole, at 6:45 a.m.

Gas Schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Akahola, at 8:30 a.m.

Sloop Kalulani from Ahi's landing, at 6 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 5.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kausi, for Honolulu, Kaanaapali, Lahaina, Maalaea, Kilauea, Honomoku and Kukuhale, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 8 p.m.

Am. bark Kalulani, Colly, for San Francisco, at 4:30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 6.

R. M. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria, at 6 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 10:15 p.m.

Thursday, April 7.

Am. bark Thomas P. Emigh, for British Columbia, at 3:30 p.m.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for San Francisco, at 6 a.m.

Schr. Ka Moi for Honolulu and Kohalaole, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Nevadan, for Kahului, at 5:15 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5:15 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Scarle, for Waianae, at 10 a.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per S. S. Mauna Loa, April 6.—A. J. Spitzer, Dr. Sarah Spottiswood, Geo. Spottiswood, Miss Mary Stickley, Miss Lilla Kruin, Miss C. S. Hartsham, T. T. Crawford, G. T. Blas, Miriam Blas, Miss Sula Kamaoka, Frank Greenwell, Arthur Greenwell, Ed. S. Damon, G. L. Grimes, Mrs. Makualike, niece and nephew, H. T. Mills, W. K. Harnden, M. T. Scott, Capt. E. F. Drew, Wm. J. Wright, H. C. Manning, Wm. Blasdell, Guy Maydwell, James Cowan, Miles Connant, Miss M. A. Williams, Miss Paiahi Pinao, Miss Lewis Iokla, Mrs. Makualike.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, April 6.—F. J. Swadling, William Campbell, S. Tanaka, Pah On, Miss B. Loewen, Miss F. Alameda, Mr. Shingawa, L. Nakapaho, Mrs. Nakamashi, Mrs. Ah Moa, Miss Nin Tai, Yen Sheong, Rev. S. K. Kaili, E. W. Wilcox and wife, Paul de Brittville, E. A. Metz-Smith, Miss M. Hockhalter, Miss Arnold, M. S. Levy, 48 deck.

Departed.

Per bark Kaialani, April 5, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Fred Turrill, C. K. Fowet, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. Hansman and infant, Mrs. M. Robinson, G. W. Anderson, Mrs. R. D. Myers.

Per stmr. Claudine, April 5, for Maui ports.—Ah Wai, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, J. J. Gilman, F. C. Bettens, Enos Vincent, Miss Putnam, Miss Edwards, E. J. Benjamin, D. H. Case, J. Spencer, Miles M. Rodrigues, Mrs. J. P. Dias, Mrs. F. Drummond and 2 children.

Per stmr. Kinau, April 5, for Hilo and way ports.—W. Chung Hoon, Jr., J. H. Crawford, J. D. Crawford, Margaret Prickett, Mrs. Prickett, Miss Crawford, Mrs. J. H. Crawford, J. E. Upson and wife, C. Kimball, F. P. Rosecrans, Miss F. A. Underhill, Miss E. Larned, R. E. Reid, R. M. Booth, F. J. Hare and wife, N. Sugimoto, F. J. Cross, Charles Hopp, W. S. Redington, A. T. Felix, H. A. St. Clair, F. Milliken, S. P. Stoddard, H. A. Munson, Mrs. J. A. Wood, Jr., Miss L. Wood, Mrs. S. P. Stoddard, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, A. McNeil and wife, Miss E. K. Branch, Miss F. Ross, L. M. Lovitt and wife, Mrs. H. M. Kelley, Miss F. Scott, John A. Wood, J. A. Scott, Miss Wight, R. W. Shingle, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Mrs. D. M. Moore, Mrs. S. Milliken, J. H. Mackenzie, Miss Spinney, Miss A. Perrin, Miss C. Upson, Father James, Miss J. F. Hadley, Mrs. Henning and child, Mrs. A. Inman and son, W. Lore, D. B. Macomachie.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, April 6.—F. G. Prescott, W. A. Kinney, Marston Campbell, Mrs. J. H. Coney, Geo. K. Luke, M. Negaro, E. R. Hendry, R. W. Isenberg, Miss Hattie Dienert, C. W. Ashford, Mrs. Kinney and child, Leo Y. Anina, Miss M. Dienert.

The barkentine Amazon and ship Jabez Howe sailed from Newcastle on March 26 for Honolulu.

The bark Rhoderick Dhu, with 45,697 bags sugar from Hilo, went to the refinery from San Francisco on March 26.

THE MAUI JUDGESHIP

"I have made no application for the appointment of Judge to succeed Judge Kalua," said Treasurer Kepakai yesterday, "and I received no request for me to accept the nomination."

Kepakai is a candidate for the judgeship and so are a number of other men. S. F. Chillingworth was out for Kalua's place some time ago, but it is understood to have withdrawn. J. G. Pratt, D. H. Case, C. F. Clemons and others are also willing to have the presidential hand strike them.

Governor Carter received no notice yesterday of the action of President Roosevelt in determining to remove Kalua without waiting for his term to end. When the news of Kalua's continuance of all his cases for the term was reported to Carter he cabled the President of the fact. Yesterday he received a cable from Attorney General Knox asking for a confirmation of the original cablegram, which was promptly sent.

WILL PRESERVE THE ARCHIVES

The Chronicle says of the sailing of the transport Logan for Honolulu: Major Henry Benham, Twenty-third Infantry, will sail on the transport Logan, April 1st, in command of 275 recruits, 100 for field artillery, 125 for cavalry and 50 for assignment to the engineer corps. He will be accompanied by First Lieutenants Augustine McIntyre and Jesse Langdon, artillery, and Second Lieutenants C. E. Hathaway, Ninth Cavalry. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major-General Wood, is one of the passengers booked for the Logan, as is Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Brush, Eleventh Infantry, who is assigned to the Inspector-General's Department. The Army authorities will arm forty men for guard duty on the trip. Forty-one Filipino carpenters who have been at work on the construction of the Philippine concession at the St. Louis Fair will sail on the 1st for their island homes. Major Frank de L. Carrington, First Infantry, who was in charge of the Philippine scout detachment sent here from Manila, has been relieved from that duty and will return on the Logan.

Schooner Luka To Trade.

The old schooner Luka has been brought in from Rotten Row and will be placed in the Hamakua-Honolulu sugar carrying trade. Work is now being found for most of the old schooners, of the same type as the Luka, which at one time formed a very important part of the Inter-island shipping.

Steamer Hawaiian Arrives.

Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company received a cablegram yesterday stating that the steamship Hawaiian had arrived, New York.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship America Maru sailed from Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu and San Francisco.

A number of stowaways are said to have departed on the transport Sheridan yesterday for San Francisco.

Robert Hobron, Jr., jumped from the transport Sheridan yesterday morning in order to get ashore from that vessel. Another man on board was James Dickey, the veteran builder of ships, who constructed the original steamer Likelihi for the island trade twenty-five years ago and has now turned out her namesake. The vessel will use coal for fuel and under command of her master, Captain Frank Berg, will sail for Honolulu about the end of the week. The Likelihi has accommodations for twenty-one cabin and seventy deck passengers, and 400 tons of freight. Sixty invited guests were on the trial trip yesterday.—Chronicle, Mar. 29.

TELEGRAMS FROM COAST FILES

After ten years of faithful service in the employ of the White Star Line, Alfred E. Rennie, the purser of the steamer Coptic, has sent in his resignation. Simultaneous with Rennie's resignation Chief Engineer A. E. Broly and Third Officer J. R. Clarkson have also quit the service. They leave the company to take positions in the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Rennie will go as purser of the new steamer Mongolia, while Broly and Clarkson will go East to join the new steamer Manchuria. Rennie is one of the best liked purser's plying out of this harbor and it is a certainty that with Captain Kinder and Purser Rennie to see to the welfare of the passengers, the Mongolia will be as popular a ship as the Coptic.—Examiner.

May Come Here.

The huge freight transport Dix went into the stream to an anchorage from Folsom-street wharf yesterday afternoon and will probably sail this morning for Manila. All of yesterday was consumed in placing 204 mules, nine horses, one Arabian stallion and nine jacks aboard the transport, the task being enlivened with the antics on the part of the animals usual in such an undertaking, many of the mules showing such stubbornness in ascending the gangway that they had to be almost carried on board. The colored cavalrymen and the vaqueros engaged in the work had an extremely busy day of it. In addition to the animals the Dix carries a cargo of more than 9000 tons of hay and fodder.—Chronicle, March 29.

BURNS AND CUTS.

SLIGHT INJURIES OF this character are of frequent occurrence in almost every household. While they are not dangerous, except when blood poisoning results from the injury, they are often quite painful and annoying. They can be quickly healed by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

It allays the pain almost instantly and heals the injured parts without matter being formed, which insures a cure in one-third the time that the usual treatment would require. It is the most perfect preparation in use for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and like injuries. It should be applied with a feather, and before the parts become swollen if possible. For sale by All Dealers and Drugists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

REMOVAL OF THE TONGUE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—After two weeks of preparation a surgical operation for the removal of the tongue has been successfully performed upon Thomas Maguire, a well known theatrical treasurer, formerly of San Fran-

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get rid of all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Knowles of Melbourne, So. Australia. Mr. Knowles also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which I had for a long time. I tried many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I began to feel better. After taking five bottles I began to leave my bed and I sat better in every way. After taking only five bottles, I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

cisco, but who has been attached to New York play-houses for several years.

Maguire was a victim of cancer at the roots of his tongue, caused by excessive smoking. A few weeks ago the doctors informed him that his only chance for life lay in the entire removal of the tongue. He cheerfully submitted and said in bidding farewell to his friends who gathered around the operating table, that he should soon learn to talk with his fingers. The surgeons now believe he will rapidly recover his health.

KENTUCKY'S TARGET PRACTICE.

FRESNO, Cal., March 29.—Deputy Sheriff E. D. Vogelsang, brother of the State Fish Commissioner, has received a letter from another brother, Senior Lieutenant C. T. Vogelsang of Admiral Evans' flagship, the Kentucky, detailing a remarkable record recently made in Manila Bay by the battleship Wisconsin with a 13-inch gun during target practice. It stands, it is said, without a parallel in the history of naval target practice. The record was made under command of the Lieutenant, who trained the gun himself. Some idea of the remarkable feat may be formed from the statement that nine bulls eyes were made out of ten shots in ten minutes by a 13-inch gun firing at a floating canvas target only twenty feet square at a distance of three and seven-tenths miles, while the battleship was under full head of steam. The projectiles used weighed 1,350 pounds each.

The steamer Enterprise sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on March 20 with several passengers.

The freighter Nevadan had 177 tons of freight aboard for Kahului.

The ship Falls of Clyde arrived at Hilo from San Francisco on April 2.

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

THE DIET HEARS TO TOGO.

TOKIO, March 29.—4 p.m.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, read Vice-Admiral Togo's account of the sixth Japanese attack on Port Arthur in the lower house of the Japanese Diet this afternoon. The report was received with tremendous applause.

Admiral Yamamoto referred feelingly to the heroic death of an officer who was killed in the engagement, and dwelt upon the great difficulty of bottling up Port Arthur effectively. He said that this project was still far from completion.

Continuing the Minister of Marine declared that the revival of martial spirit at Port Arthur since the arrival there of Vice-Admiral Makarov was apparent, and he expressed the hope that the Russians would emerge boldly from the harbor and attack the Japanese fleet.

The House unanimously adopted a resolution encouraging the government, praising the Navy, and pledging itself to spare no cost in the prosecution of the war.

PULLING PIGTAILS.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 29.—An amusing sequel has resulted from the order of the chief of police directing that a keen lookout be kept for Japanese disguised as Koreans or Chinese. Since the order was issued the police seize every Asiatic they see for a pull at his queue in order to ascertain whether it is real or false.

AN EXPLODED PLOT.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The story of an alleged plot to assassinate President Roosevelt, which upon investigation proved to be entirely without foundation, was made public today by Police Commissioner Adoo. Several days ago the commissioner received a letter from a man in Italy saying that an Italian was about to come to this country for the express purpose of assassinating the President. The writer gave a detailed description of the alleged anarchist, the steamer on which he would sail, and full details of the alleged plot. When the steamer docked an inspector was on hand with a large squad of detectives, and the suspect was found and detained. Investigation, however, showed that the case was purely one of spite on the part of the man who wrote the letter. It was found that the detained man was not an anarchist and that he had a perfect right to enter the United States. He

was allowed to land. The object of the letter, it was found, was to have the man deported.

INFLUENTIAL DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—No provision has been made by either the Republican or Democratic conventions to seat delegates from the Philippine Islands. In the calls for the conventions issued by Chairman Hanna and Chairman Jones neither the Philippines nor Porto Rico is included among the States and Territories entitled to representation. However, should delegates from these islands present themselves to the convention, it is within the province of the committee on credentials to seat them.

CHASING JAPANESE SHIP.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Russian cruiser and destroyer have passed here bound westward, says a "World" dispatch from Gibraltar. Evidently they were chasing a large Japanese ship which was reported as having passed here to the eastward on Friday last.

This vessel, having sighted the Russian ships, turned, passing westward several hours ahead of the Russian ships.